The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870. NO. 101.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

The French Claim a Victory Near Fort Mont Valerien.

Tuesday's Battle at Orleans a Decisive French Defeat.

The People Driven from the City by the Prussian Cannonade.

A Reign of Terror in Lyons.

The Irreconcilable Observer Caring Things With a High Hand.

Thiers Still Sojourning in Vienna.

FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—The Minister of War publishes the following, contained in a telegram from Orleans, dated at 8 P.M. last evening:

"The noise of the battle to-day was so near with the bells and shell fell in the outskirts. The fighting was near Chilleurs. The Bavarians and Turcos reinforce the Prussian Corps formed a junction with that body near Artenay.

"Forces fighting ceased before St. Quentin."

The Minister of War announces that the following news of an important French victory. The courier who brought the intelligence left Orleans at 10 A.M. to-day. A Battle occurred on TODAY, 12th inst., between Fort Mont Valerien and St. Cloud, on the one side of Paris, and the Prussian Army, under General Ducrow, having made a sortie, in force, the Prussians were completely defeated, and were forced to retreat to Versailles, entirely surrendering the position they had lately occupied, and from which for eight days had resulted the western part of Paris.

CENTRAL PUB, Oct. 12—Midnight.—ON TODAY, the enemy has been beaten with loss of 2,000 men.

PARIS, Oct. 13—Midnight.—ON TODAY, the enemy's camps were in Mont Dater beat a heavy retreat to-day, on the approach of the French.

ITALY.

TURIN, Oct. 12.—Municipal elections throughout Italy are progressing. The Republicans have gained almost everywhere.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Garibaldi will not take the field at present. His health is quite delicate. He will require a season of rest before engaging in active operations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The reported death of Prince Frederick Charles is not yet confirmed.

London, Oct. 12.—It is said the Pope favors a Republic in the Prussian camp.

An Ostend special declares the French Government will never allow Metz to be cut off and a dispatching of a fortress to Prussia, and if it did, the French people would not remain the passive party.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Telegraph says the Prussians will not withdraw from the siege of Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 12.—The government is fully satisfied with the tenth of Jacques Bonhomme.

Five-franc pieces, with the usual issue of the republic, have been separated from the mint.

Count de Chambord, writing in the Gazette de Cassell has sent colossal bottle, holding 240 pounds of perrier, going forward to Paris.

Many thousand pounds of cows have been received from Swiss owners.

A balloon ascension is preparing here for an attempt to descend into Paris.

Baron Prafain, Grand Master of Free Masons of Italy, who is the commander-in-chief of the Italian volunteers, has arrived.

Minister Gambetta has given orders that composite reserves and second forces of France be added to his department. He has also sent a number of young, energetic men into the provinces to organize military companies, and with instructions not to meddle with politics.

The Gazette de Poitou and D'Union publish an anti-Bonapartist address from Count de Chambord to the people of France.

The correspondent adds that there is any foundation for the report that Count De Palikao has been asked to resume command of the army of Lyons.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—The Empress of Austria, Francis Joseph, granted an audience to M. Thiers, the French diplomist, to-day. His reception was favorable.

M. Thiers still succeeded in obtaining interviews with the Count Beust and Potocki, but as no definite results as yet.

A deputation of Catholics forwards to the Pope and the assembling of the Council, numbering 400 persons, will leave Vienna on the 15th inst. It will be received by the Pope on the 20th inst. Bishop Strossmayer, of Bosnia, will be the leader of the deputation. Several Hungarian bishops will also join it.

SERVIA.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times has an article going to prove that Europe's interest in favor of Servia's independence is far greater than Austria's.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the Times says that the Turkish troops retreat at Rustchuk is ended. No different reports of Rustchuk is made of the event. No Servian officers were present on the occasion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Charles Otis Stevens, one of the Alsace Lorry Commissioners, has resigned, and made a report to his constituents in Boston. The cultivation of Texas is increasing. Immigration is encouraged at present by the low price of land.

The Times' financial article to-day refers the commercial to the Telegraphic Cable, from the approved state of commerce, and states in view of the present and future of the Bank of England's position, the latter work will be a success.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A French fleet has been sighted off Heligoland. The intentions of Admiral Count Prim's have been reported to convey the queen consort and suite of their sisters to persons unknown.

The United States minister Motley arrived at Kiel, though that port is ostensibly closed by blockade. Other American vessels are expected there.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 12.—Lieutenant General La Marmora succeeds Baron Ricasoli as Premier, with hearty demonstration of welcome by the people.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—The report that the Prussians have crossed the Belgian frontier is false.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Dispatches from Peru state that the Government attention is directed to the Peruvian Steamship Company's affairs. Minister Pertand, bearer of despatches from the United States, has been received in Washington. The charges preferred against Mr. Minister Hovey, of a very discreditable character, proved the necessity of calling such detestable scoundrels to account for international law. General Hovey has made a farewell address to the President, and left the legation in charge of the Secretary of Legation until the arrival of the new Minister.

The conversation among the Americans present, and most of them connected in their owners. The ringleaders were turned over to the Judges.

Government would prohibit the use of opium among the Chinese.

The Alaska brings $50,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The annual accounts of the Pension Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, have been completed. The expenditures of the previous year were $95,059,000. For the last year, although 19,000 pensioners were added to the rolls, there was a decrease in case of pay of $1,500. The expenditures were $841,000 less, or $95,000,000. The estimates for the year were $100,000,000. The balance with the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $7,000,000, resulting from the energetic investigation of frauds, which have developed the fact, among many others of forgeries of the names of pensioners, that large sums of money have been drawn where the real pensioners have been dead for a number of years. The good results of the Pension Office in guarding against all claim agents who have been engaged in irregular practices is shown by the fact that, where such claims were reported to the Office as given to the special service division, two would now be little to do claim. It is believed at the Pension Office, contrary to the general expectation, that the amount ordered to meet the demand of the pension rolls will in future decrease, and that the maximum of the expenditures was reached a year ago.

STILL AFTER HER.

The campaign against Secretary Cox continues, Benjamin Gratz Brown and Governor Hendricks, members of the forces. The movement is of the lowest order of political working, and Chamberlain, all in Mr. Brown's interest. It is said, in accordance, the Secretary has made arrangements to resign, but will not do so for some time to come. The Secretary has made Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis. Quite a number of changes are expected to follow this appointment.

PERSONAL.

The President, Secretary Fish and Judge Davis, and the Postmaster General leave, to-morrow, for the Maryland Fair.

[By the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—H. Brinow, of Kentucky, has been appointed Solicitor General, who acquired the rank of Brigadier General, to examine officers under the new army law, has been revoked. Orders from the Secretary of War to-day relieve from the district of Texas to the time of the meeting of the board of which he is President, and Major Gen. Hancock, in Texas, has been appointed Paymaster.

PAYMASTERS.

The following Paymasters have been appointed to be Deputy Paymaster General, to be short notice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, by the Secretary of the Navy will to-day issue, on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy will to-day issue, on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy will to-day issue, on recommendation of

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative, Congress, 1st Dist.—
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of Boston.

For Representative, Congress, 2d Dist.—
Hon. A. A. CURTIS, of Fall River.

For Representative, Congress, 3d Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM LOGAN, of Northampton.

For Representative, Congress, 4th Dist.—
Hon. JULIUS ROCKWELL, of Lenox.

For Representative, Congress, 5th Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM B. WASHBURN, of Greenfield.

For Representative, Congress, 6th Dist.—
Hon. R. A. CHILDS, of Springfield.

For Representative, Congress, 7th Dist.—
Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of North Adams.

For Representative, Congress, 8th Dist.—
Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE, of Boston.

For Representative, Congress, 9th Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Newton.

For Representative, Congress, 10th Dist.—
Hon. JOHN E. SANFORD, of Attleboro.

For Representative, Congress, 11th Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM W. CRAPO, of New Bedford.

For Representative, Congress, 12th Dist.—
Hon. HENRY H. DUNHAM, of Barnstable.

For Governor, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Groton.

For Lieutenant-Governor, THOMAS TALBOT, of Boston.

For Secretary of State, OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton.

For Treasurer and Receiver-General, EDWARD S. TOBEY, of Taunton.

For Auditor of Accounts, ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Worcester.

For Attorney-General, CHARLES ALLEN, of Worcester.

For Representative, Congress, 1st Dist.—
Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Lowell.

For Representative, Congress, 2d Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM A. PIKE, of Haverhill.

For Representative, Congress, 3d Dist.—
Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, of Lynn.

For Representative, Congress, 4th Dist.—
Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Worcester.

For Representative, Congress, 5th Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, of Fitchburg.

For Representative, Congress, 6th Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston.

For Representative, Congress, 7th Dist.—
Hon. JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, of Lowell.

For Representative, Congress, 8th Dist.—
Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, of New Bedford.

For Representative, Congress, 9th Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM B. STEVENS, of Fall River.

For Representative, Congress, 10th Dist.—
Hon. WILLIAM A. RUSSELL, of Taunton.

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For Attorney-General, CHARLES ALLEN, of Worcester.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

A Republican Convention of Representatives of the several towns in the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts, assembled at Taunton, on Wednesday, September 21, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., was called to order by Hon. R. A. CHILDS, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who nominated for Temporary Chairman Hon. WILLIAM LOGAN, Chairman for the Northern District of the County of Hampshire, which nomination was unanimously adopted.

Mr. LOGAN, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I am assembled by this call to preside over your deliberations, and I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the position to the best of my ability. I am sure that I shall receive your kind indulgence and support. I am sure that I shall receive your kind indulgence and support.

Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Newton, was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention, which assembled at Worcester, September 14, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was declared by the Chairman, Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of North Adams, to be unanimously adopted.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston, was nominated for Representative, Congress, 7th District, by the Republican Convention, which assembled at Lowell, September 14, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was declared by the Chairman, Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of North Adams, to be unanimously adopted.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston, will speak at Salem, Monday, October 17, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston, will speak at Lynn, Tuesday, October 18, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston, will speak at Lowell, Wednesday, October 19, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston, will speak at Haverhill, Thursday, October 20, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston, will speak at Fitchburg, Friday, October 21, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston, will speak at Worcester, Saturday, October 22, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, will speak as follows:

Salem, Monday, October 17.
Lynn, Tuesday, October 18.
Lowell, Wednesday, October 19.
Haverhill, Thursday, October 20.
Fitchburg, Friday, October 21.
Worcester, Saturday, October 22.

SCHENCK'S DISTRICT.

The election in Ohio shows an average Republican gain in all the Congressional Districts except one. General Schenck is defeated in the Third District, by about one hundred majority, by Lewis D. Campbell, after an exciting canvass.

General Schenck is the foremost, if not the ablest, member of the present House of Representatives. He is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—a position which, by the way, which his competitor, Mr. Campbell, is not fitted to occupy. He is a shrewd, persevering, indefatigable individualistic, obstinate, and, we presume, well-meaning man. He set himself up last year as the champion of a protective tariff, and brought in Morrill's bill. He met such serious schemes of private plunder that was ever reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. We call it now, as we called it then, a notorious scheme of private plunder. We presume that General Schenck, who has devoted himself to the study of tariff taxation from Henry Clay, thirty years ago, and whose mental constitution forbids that he should ever unlearn anything, conceived that he was doing a most wise and patriotic act in framing a bill to make the people of Ohio pay double price for steel rails, or else break their backs on iron ones. The dissatisfaction of Republicans with the very marked, but if they thought by the party supposed that, with the help of the Democrats, they could get rid of the Military Asylum at Dayton, they could squeeze the General through once more.

Mr. Campbell opened the campaign on his part with a speech, talking ground in favor of the abolition of Customs Houses and the collection of all taxes by direct assessment upon the people. When this infinitesimal deliverance was made, it was generally believed throughout the country that Campbell would be re-elected. Very few of the advocates of the measure seriously would subscribe to any such scheme as that. General Schenck made the most of his advantage by choosing, as the ground of the taxable property of the district, and the people generally believed they would willingly have to pay in direct taxes, if all Custom Houses were abolished. Campbell seemed to be losing ground, when the unearned fact came already pending, with 30 per cent additional for "protection," but the *ad capiendum* argument was in Schenck's favor. It seems, however, that, as between Schenck's tariff bill and Schenck's first bill, the people of the Third Ohio District prefer the latest.

THE WEAKENING OF FRANCE.

There is a law of ordinary national vitality on the part of the French people to the present war, which is a continual source of surprise, and when investigated, leads like each successive door in Bluebeard's mansion, to some new wonder and marvel. It surprised the world that Napoleon did not at first cross the German frontier after crossing the Rhine and gathering on the frontier. But, when the condition of the French army stood revealed by the first battle, it was found that his error would have been fatal had he ever pursued it at all. When he reached the Seine, they were surprised that the whole army revealed its unreadiness for action. But six months of continuous defeat now leaves upon us the question whether the French people are fit for self-government. They have not failed the elements which would have been ready for successful encounter with the Germans, whatever skill, genius or fidelity had controlled them.

When the dethronement of the empire was made apparent now, we said, let us hold up the republic. But, unfortunately, there is no republic to hold up. One set of self-constituted Emperors have substituted for the Empire of Napoleon III., and have proclaimed, "We are the republic; obey us; there is no time to vote on it." Yes,—we were disposed to say,—"in a great emergency it may be necessary to grant power to this minister, in order to shield it for that time from the storm; but when we are met by the new surprise and confusion, that the man who were prompt in many powers, so far as was necessary to put themselves in place of Napoleon III., were not even able to wield the powers which they had themselves created, and were in succession and vast peril to send in, now Gambetta, Trochu, and Favre. That have they done during the three months since they assumed a power as dictate as Napoleon had down?

They should have sustained all the able-bodied men in France into the armies, during them in every district. They could see this have had an army in the rear of the besieging armies of Paris greater than the Germans have brought from the other side of the Rhine. They should have torn up and destroyed, in a hundred miles along the long line of their frontier, everything to Paris, over which the German Army was to pass, and have left it a desert for the enemy. They should have scattered the people of the French military schools, St. Cyr and elsewhere, among the remaining citizens as officers, and they would have had, not only their married men, but their boys and old men, without need of work, or wealth, or title, under fire for the emergency.

What of all the last loss? After the first battle they knew that Napoleon was lost. Paris's peace made it would have done no harm if his war had been consummate. The Empire, Trochu has declared, the constituent element of the world held its Emperor in exile, and, by mortal caution. The French were occupied in feeding childishly on mere hope and false news, and assuming that the Germans were staying their siege for "a fit time to make terms," as if this were a Lacedæmonian war between two nations of equal force. The French Government has hoped to withdraw to the French army, calling on them to come and resist the Prussians have found the French people with arms, and have hung many of them with arms, and have hung many more with arms for it, as they hung the Communists a year or more the other day. The Government has never constructed, or even projected, a single fortification to defend Paris on the side of the German advance. It has not even provided for the defense of the capital by the construction of gun boats on the Seine, which would have been of great service. It has not even provided for the defense of the capital by the construction of gun boats on the Seine, which would have been of great service.

Would they have done, if they had had military prowess, to fortify Paris? Napoleon I. would have done it. Napoleon III. would have done it. Louis Philippe would have done it. Louis XIV. would have done it. Henry IV. would have done it. Francis I. would have done it. Charlemagne would have done it. Clovis would have done it. Julius Cæsar would have done it. Hannibal would have done it. Romulus would have done it. Paris is not yet built to the size that it will be when the present generation of Frenchmen are dead. Two hundred years hence it will be a city of two million people, and will have a circuit of fifty miles. Then it will be fortified. Then it will be defended. Then it will be impregnable. Then it will be the capital of France. Then it will be the capital of the world. Then it will be the capital of the universe. Then it will be the capital of the solar system. Then it will be the capital of the galaxy. Then it will be the capital of the nebula. Then it will be the capital of the cosmos. Then it will be the capital of the infinite. Then it will be the capital of the eternal. Then it will be the capital of the absolute. Then it will be the capital of the unconditioned. Then it will be the capital of the self-existent. Then it will be the capital of the uncaused. Then it will be the capital of the first cause. Then it will be the capital of the prime mover. Then it will be the capital of the unmoved mover. Then it will be the capital of the final cause. Then it will be the capital of the ultimate reason. Then it will be the capital of the last word. Then it will be the capital of the amen. Then it will be the capital of the alpha and omega. Then it will be the capital of the beginning and the end. Then it will be the capital of the first and the last. Then it will be the capital of the A and the Z. Then it will be the capital of the aleph and the tau. Then it will be the capital of the first letter and the last letter. Then it will be the capital of the first word and the last word. Then it will be the capital of the first thought and the last thought. Then it will be the capital of the first idea and the last idea. Then it will be the capital of the first principle and the last principle. Then it will be the capital of the first cause and the last effect. Then it will be the capital of the first mover and the last moved. Then it will be the capital of the first agent and the last patient. Then it will be the capital of the first subject and the last predicate. Then it will be the capital of the first noun and the last verb. Then it will be the capital of the first adjective and the last adverb. Then it will be the capital of the first preposition and the last conjunction. Then it will be the capital of the first interjection and the last pronoun. Then it will be the capital of the first article and the last participle. Then it will be the capital of the first gerund and the last infinitive. Then it will be the capital of the first supine and the last subjunctive. Then it will be the capital of the first optative and the last imperative. Then it will be the capital of the first potential and the last indicative. Then it will be the capital of the first declension and the last conjugation. Then it will be the capital of the first person and the last number. Then it will be the capital of the first gender and the last case. Then it will be the capital of the first mood and the last tense. Then it will be the capital of the first voice and the last person. Then it will be the capital of the first number and the last gender. Then it will be the capital of the first case and the last mood. Then it will be the capital of the first tense and the last voice

ITALY.

Entrance of the Italian Troops into Rome.

Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

The Future of Italy.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FLORENCE, Sept. 21.

The announcement of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome was received (Sept. 20) in all the cities of Italy. The most characteristic of these demonstrations was that of Florence—spirited and supremely joyful. The Florentines are a clever people. They generally do one thing and one thing only, and, instead of frowning at the loss of an old source of profit, they accept, with a good grace what they could not refuse, and rummage into the secrets and into the pleasure in manner, singing hymns and clapping hands, and congratulating the King, who showed himself three times at one of the great central windows of the Pitti Palace, and was afterward cheered at the Principe Umberto Theatre. But when the Florentines were forced to rejoice in their own loss of the capital, they were determined that the priests should also rejoice that their Supreme Head had lost his kingdom; and they obliged them to ring all the bells, with all their might, for hours and hours, and I assure you that there was a Babel of it on the 20th.

According to official accounts, the loss of the corps d'armee, in mounting the breach and taking up a position in the city, was extremely small—seven dead and thirty wounded. According to this account, the Romans were intimidated by the mere presence of the Italian troops, which comes to us from a private friend, belonging to the Cabinet of the Minister of the Interior, is very different account. The attack took place at 10 o'clock on the 20th, which was found either too early or too late. The assault was given by many parties, and each party consisted of several companies, the General staff, the Bersaglieri, and the Roman contingent. The Bersaglieri, who are a corps of light infantry, were the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Battalions of Bersaglieri, and the Thirty-sixth and Fortieth Battalions.

All these troops passed the breach in less than forty minutes, and came in strong formation, defended by four companies of Zouaves. The whole force, it is the account, was under the command of Lieutenant Valenzani, Roman emigrant, killed; the Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Major Pallavi, commanding the Thirty-fourth Battalion of Bersaglieri, and the Thirty-sixth and Fortieth Battalions.

But, according to my private information, the attack did not commence at 10 o'clock, for the white flag was hoisted on the enemy's batteries at 9 o'clock, and began to fall in the streets, with serious loss. It appears that the enemy were in possession of two entrenchments with which they dominated the Twenty-first Battalion of Bersaglieri. Only at 2 o'clock in the afternoon did the Pontifical troops lay down their arms. The foreign mercenaries were consigned to Civita Vecchia, there to be embarked for their homes. The natives were sent to their own homes. The officers (Italian) retain their grade, and are admitted into the army. On the same day five detachments of the army occupied five points of the city, thus dividing it for purposes of administration and of military security.

Rome is now tranquil, and in its usual state of quiet. The Palace of the Vatican, and the Quirinal, in which the Pope had so recently held court, are both guarded by the Royal Italian guard. The Pope is not to be seen in the streets at all of the usual hours of Victor Emanuel. The citizens went quietly indifferent, partly hostile to the new order of things. A solemn audience described by the Cabinet of Florence was an invention of the Cabinet of Florence.

While the corps of General Cialdena was battering Porta Pia and Porta Salara, the Second Division, commanded by General Bixio, and Pentelli, the Count of San Fumaroglio, and Cadeo Quadrio, was battering Porta San Lorenzo, Porta San Pancrazio, and the Ninth Division, commanded by General Angiolotti, which had invaded the Transtevere from the south, threw itself on Porta San Giovanni.

According to another narrative, Bixio has surrendered, and has 12 wounded. Angiolotti had but one man killed. But the one was a prominent officer. What should no counsel if What does it prove if they have entered Rome without losing a man? Has the Ministry decided to dazzle the eyes of Europe with the spectacle of the Pope, full of pious indignation, but forced to submit to the brutal mode of necessities, and not determined to make a martyr of him? Has the Ministry the more abnormal appeared the character of the situation. The Minister of War lost 7 men and 30 of the Minister of the Interior and President of the Council escaped without injury. Such an aberration, not only in concealing the truth in regard to the encounters which have taken place, but also in representing the most important results of the enterprise. Only this morning I was told that the Italian flag was not yet flying on the Capitol, and that the Papal flag was still flying. What should no counsel if What does it prove if they have entered Rome without losing a man? Has the Ministry decided to dazzle the eyes of Europe with the spectacle of the Pope, full of pious indignation, but forced to submit to the brutal mode of necessities, and not determined to make a martyr of him? Has the more abnormal appeared the character of the situation. The Minister of War lost 7 men and 30 of the Minister of the Interior and President of the Council escaped without injury. Such an aberration, not only in concealing the truth in regard to the encounters which have taken place, but also in representing the most important results of the enterprise. Only this morning I was told that the Italian flag was not yet flying on the Capitol, and that the Papal flag was still flying.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Battle Before Paris—The Two-mile Encounter at Chatillon—Daring Assault by the French and Terrible Slaughter—Flying on Their Friends—The Capital Closely Invested—Plateau—A Second Battle Pictured—Advance of the Iron Tyr.

The great battle of the last few days, though not decisive, is confessedly a victory for the Germans, and they have pressed on their advance. Of the details of the fighting we have only a few, but enough to show that it was one of the most terrible of the war. The French, it seems, had massed their forces on the heights of Chatillon and Clamart, and on the 19th they attempted to break through the German lines and force their way to the relief of Paris. The attack took place at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was made by the Fourteenth Corps, the remains of Vinoy's Army of Paris, and the Fifth Corps, under General de Failly. The fighting was very severe, and lasted until dark, when the French were driven back with heavy loss. The Germans claim to have captured 3,000 prisoners, and 20 guns, and to have lost 4,000 men. The French loss must have been much greater, as they were exposed to the fire of the German artillery, which was posted on the heights of Meudon, Chatillon, and Clamart, and which swept the whole plain between the forts and the German lines. The French fought with great bravery, and made several desperate charges, but were unable to break the German lines. The battle was fought on the plateau of Chatillon, which is about two miles from the fortifications of Paris, and is the highest point in the vicinity. The French had massed their troops on the heights of Chatillon and Clamart, and when they attempted to advance they were exposed to the fire of the German batteries on the heights of Meudon, Chatillon, and Clamart,

COLUMBUS AND AMERICA.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Discovery of the Western Continent.

Sketch of the Life of Christopher Columbus — The Processions at Italian Circles — Orations, &c.

No one Broadway Colfax, Italy, is a famous navigator, or, more correctly speaking, a very brave man, and was born of poor but honest parents, for his father was a weaver. Columbus, for want of a better name, was christened after the name of a saint on account of a book his mother was in the habit of reading, and which contained the lives of the saints. Columbus, from his childhood, was of a very roving disposition, and would rather be on the water than on land. He was very fond of reading, and was a great admirer of Marco Polo, the celebrated traveler, and he read his travels over and over again. He was also very fond of reading about the Holy Land, and he used to tell his companions that he would go there some day and recover the Holy Sepulchre from the Turks. He was also very fond of reading about the Crusades, and he used to tell his companions that he would go and fight